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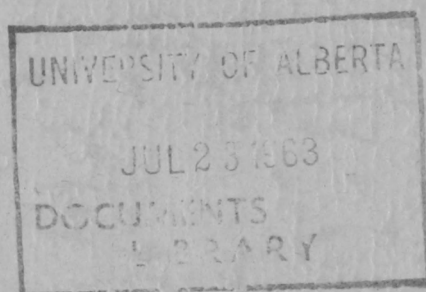
GENERAL SCIENCES

### EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST

### CONSERVATION BOARD

### FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

1962-63

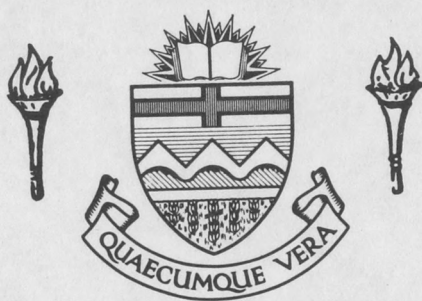


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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD  
for the  
FISCAL YEAR  
1962-63

Calgary, Alberta

March 31, 1963



EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

514 - 11 Ave. S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta  
July 15, 1963

The Honourable John R. Nicholson  
Minister of Forestry  
Ottawa, Ontario

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board for the fiscal period April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963, pursuant to the provisions of the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act of 1947. I am

Your obedient servant

J. R. H. Hall  
Chairman

2299458





EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

514 - 11 Ave. S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta  
July 15, 1963

The Honourable Norman Willmore  
Minister of Lands and Forests  
Edmonton, Alberta

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board for the fiscal period April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963, pursuant to the provisions of the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act of 1947. I am

Your obedient servant

J. R. H. Hall  
Chairman



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## EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

### Board Members

|                                |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Chairman and Provincial Member | J. R. H. Hall          |
| Provincial Member              | A. T. Baker, B. A.     |
| Federal Member                 | G. Tunstell, B. Sc. F. |

\*\*\*\*\*

### Principal Officers

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Chief Forester | W. R. Hanson   |
| Secretary      | J. M. Marshall |

\*\*\*\*\*





## INTRODUCTION

The fiscal year 1962-63 was one of considerable activity on the area coming under the jurisdiction of the Board.

The Alberta Forest Service intensified its forest fire protection organization in the area; supervised timber, grazing, mining, petroleum and other activities carried out under license or permit; maintained and built roads, bridges, buildings and other structures. These activities are reported upon in some detail under appropriate headings in this report.

The Forest Research Branch and the Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch of the Department of Forestry, Canada, carried out a program of work in the area which is reported upon briefly.

Many other agencies of both the Federal and Provincial governments were active in the area during the year and particular reference is made later in this report to those helping in watershed research.

To all these agencies the Board acknowledges its indebtedness.

### MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

Five meetings of the Board were held in Calgary, Alberta during the year under review. Minutes of the meetings were duly recorded and copies submitted to the Minister of the Department of Forestry (Canada) and the Minister of the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Alberta.

### BOARD POLICY

The "Policy Manual" mentioned in the 1961-62 Annual Report was completed during the current year.



BOARD  
STAFF

Board staff remained the same as during the previous year, comprising:

Chief Forester  
Secretary  
Foresters (2)  
Draftsman  
Clerk-Stenographer

The permanent staff is supplemented as the need arises, by engaging the services of such consultants as may be required on a fee basis, forestry students to assist with field studies related to watershed research and watershed management during the summer, and such additional stenographic staff as may be required during peak work and vacation periods.

ADMINISTRATIVE  
PERSONNEL

The permanent staff of the Department of Lands and Forests assigned to the administration and maintenance of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve totalled 76 persons, substantially the same as previous years. In addition to the foregoing there were 20 lookoutmen employed on a seasonal basis and approximately 50 persons engaged on a temporary basis on road construction and improvement, stand-by fire duty, campground clean-up and other duties.

The administrative and field staff are employees of the Alberta Forest Service and are directly responsible to them.

A summary showing the distribution of the Forest Reserve staff is appended hereto. (Appendix "A")

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## FOREST MANAGEMENT

### FOREST INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT PLANNING

During the year the forest inventory was completed by the Alberta Forest Service and a preliminary report was made as a model management plan for the Oldman Unit (C-2) in the Crowsnest Forest. Contributions to the plan are being made by the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board and other organizations that are more directly concerned with certain particular uses.

The following is a summary of the inventory information:

#### Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve and Adjacent Area

| <u>Area Distribution -</u>                      | <u>Thousands<br/>of Acres</u> | <u>Square<br/>Miles</u> | <u>Per Cent</u> |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Productive Land                                 | 4,527                         | 7,073                   | 64              |
| Potentially Productive Land                     | 307                           | 480                     | 4               |
| Non-productive Land Including Protection Forest | <u>2,210</u>                  | <u>3,453</u>            | <u>32</u>       |
| Total Area                                      | 7,044                         | 11,006                  | 100             |



| <u>Volume Distribution -</u>                              | <u>M. f.b.m.</u>  | <u>M. Cubic Ft.</u> | <u>Per Cent</u> |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Sawlog Material (10" D. B. H. and over)                   |                   |                     |                 |
| White Spruce (including Douglas Fir and Englemann Spruce) | 4,443,140         | 839,913             | 17.2            |
| Balsam and Alpine Fir                                     | 320,144           | 60,519              | 1.2             |
| Pine  | <u>4,328,060</u>  | <u>818,159</u>      | <u>16.8</u>     |
| Total Coniferous  | 9,091,344         | 1,718,591           | 35.2            |
| Deciduous   | <u>1,905,805</u>  | <u>360,265</u>      | <u>7.4</u>      |
| Total   | 10,997,149        | 2,078,856           | 42.6            |
| Pulpwood and Immature Timber (4" - 9" D. B. H.)           | <u>Cords</u>      | <u>M. Cubic Ft.</u> | <u>Per Cent</u> |
| White Spruce, etc.  | 5,329,224         | 452,984             | 9.3             |
| Black Spruce  | 1,081,841         | 91,956              | 1.9             |
| Balsam and Alpine Fir                                     | 681,217           | 57,904              | 1.2             |
| Pine  | <u>21,084,697</u> | <u>1,792,199</u>    | <u>36.6</u>     |
| Total Coniferous  | 28,176,979        | 2,395,043           | 49.0            |
| Deciduous   | <u>4,826,939</u>  | <u>410,290</u>      | <u>8.4</u>      |
| Total   | 33,003,918        | 2,805,333           | 57.4            |
| GRAND TOTAL   |                   | 4,884,189           |                 |



REFORESTATION

The following work on reforestation projects was carried out by the Alberta Forest Service during the year:

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Tree Seed Collected .....    | 340 lbs.  |
| Area Seeded .....            | 570 acres |
| Tree Seedlings Planted ..... | 30,000    |
| Area Scarified .....         | 580 acres |





## RANGE MANAGEMENT

Until recently range management was planned and supervised by Board staff. With the reassumption of administrative responsibility of the Conservation Area by the Alberta Forest Service, this responsibility fell on them and during the 1962 season Board staff activity was confined to making check observations, assisting with the technical field work on condition-and-trend transects and acting in an advisory capacity.

The improvement in range condition noted in earlier reports, and especially from the point of view of watershed values, continued. The standard of management and administration shows marked improvement in the past decade.

By maintaining present management standards and normal advancement to meet changing conditions the use of the range resource by domestic livestock can be expected to give only normal concern. Probably the greatest threat to good watershed management lies in the difficulty of controlling and managing big game.

The following information taken from the 1962 Grazing Report, compiled by the Alberta Forest Service, indicates the work undertaken and existing conditions.

### RANGE CONDITION

The condition of the range throughout the Forest Reserve generally, remained satisfactory during the 1962 grazing season.

Improved moisture conditions in most districts brought about an increase in forage production. A good seed crop was produced and adequate cover left for protection.

The estimated acreage of over-utilized range was 6,748 acres, a slight increase over 1961. Corrective action has been initiated in those allotments where over-utilization was severe and a definite improvement is expected in 1963.



The estimated acreage of over-grazed range was less than in 1961 and considerably less than the acreage of range over-utilized. Preference reductions have been levied for the 1963 season where significant over-grazed range was observed.

Corrective action now being taken by the Forest Service should bring range up to required standards within three or four years.

#### RANGE IMPROVEMENT

A substantial number of improvements by way of fencing, water development and installation of cattle guards were carried out during the summer of 1962.

The water development program being carried out by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation was continued during the summer. Ten projects were completed in the Porcupine and Willow Creek districts, bringing the total up to 75 now in use within the Conservation Area.

#### COOPERATION

Cooperation between stockmen and forestry personnel continued to be excellent during the year. District forest officers work closely with permittees or associations to determine proper management methods for the various allotments.

#### GAME PROTECTION

Some 1,140,000 acres of the Forest Reserve is closed to grazing by domestic livestock in order to protect important big game range and recreational areas.

Competition between domestic livestock and big game species is not considered serious in most range areas within the Forest Reserve. Range condition in areas where competition does exist appears to be holding up well, indicated the problem is not critical at present.

#### RANGE SURVEY

A total of 17 range allotments were resurveyed and mapped during the summer





months. Eight of these were in the Crowsnest Forest, seven in the Bow River Forest and two in the Clearwater Forest. New range management plans are being prepared for each allotment. Present plans call for the completion of the resurvey by the end of the 1964 grazing season.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

A complete review of the existing system of permanent range transect clusters and ex-

closures was initiated in 1962. The program is scheduled for completion in 1963.

The transect cluster readings indicate the standards used in visual assessment of range condition by forestry personnel are generally satisfactory.

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## WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Since water is considered to be the most valuable product of the Conservation Area, watershed management now plays an increasingly important role. Both the Board and the Alberta Forest Service place greater emphasis upon watershed management year by year.

The Board, through its staff, carried out a watershed management program consisting of: (1) a watershed inventory and damage survey, (2) writing of management guides, (3) inspection and supervision and (4) demonstrations.

### DAMAGE SURVEY

A survey of damage to watershed was initiated with emphasis upon seismic line and well drilling damage. In 12 townships covered, almost 200 miles of seismic line and trail had been constructed. Of these 200 miles, some 28% showed class I damage (serious, requiring restorative treatment). This would amount to an average of about 700 feet of line where serious watershed damage has been caused in each square mile.

Of four gas or oil well sites, all showed soil loss to some degree and revegetation is recommended. One showed moderate increase of overland flow and erosion which required contour trenching and road culverts to restore satisfactory watershed condition.

The logging roads and trails in these 12 townships had been out of use for several years and were stable with fair to good plant cover. (This is not considered as representative of the logging areas elsewhere.)

### CONSERVATION UNIT GUIDES

Planning responsibility is shared between the Board and the Alberta Forest Service. To fulfill its responsibility of broad planning, the Board is preparing a general conservation guide and also a guide for the planning of the use of each conservation unit.



## OIL WELL SITE RESTORATION

An oil well site, where damage to the adjacent stream was severe, was treated on a trial and demonstration basis. The work included a diversion ditch up slope from the site, contour trenches with dividers on the steeper slopes and seeding to grass. Experience gained will be valuable in further demonstrations.

## TIMBER OPERATIONS

The Alberta Forest Service continued to apply sound watershed principles to timber operations on the Conservation Area. The annual cut of timber was limited, on an area basis, to three per cent of any compartment in order to guard against the possibility of a sudden increase in streamflow beyond the capacity of the channel to handle with safety. Departmental sales were established to correspond to drainage basins. Cutting was in strips and patches where deemed necessary.

## GEOPHYSICAL OPERATIONS

Geophysical operations, seismic explorations, drilling and pipe lines, were checked and appropriate measures taken to protect watershed values, such as cross-ditching on slopes and seeding of disturbed land to grass.

\*\*\*\*\*





## FOREST AND WATERSHED RESEARCH

In order to better carry out the Board's functions of protection, conservation and management of the forests so as to obtain an optimum flow in the Saskatchewan River, the Board is authorized to make arrangements with Federal, Provincial, or other agencies, for the undertaking of research and other scientific investigations. Arrangements have been made with the following agencies to carry out research or other investigations on the Conservation Area:

|  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| Forest Research Branch, Department of Forestry |   |   |   |
| Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch,        | " | " | "                                       |
| Meteorological Branch,                         | " | " | Transport                               |
| Prairie Farm Rehabilitation,                   | " | " | Agriculture                             |
| Research Branch,                               | " | " | "                                       |
| Water Resources Branch (Federal)               | " | " | Northern Affairs and National Resources |
| Water Resources Branch (Alberta)               |   |   |   |
| Research Council of Alberta                    |   |   | Department of Agriculture               |
| Alberta Forest Service,                        |   |   | Department of Lands and Forests         |

All these agencies working co-operatively with the Board have launched a much-needed program of watershed research. The Federal Forest Research Branch also carries out a program of forest management research on problems mutually agreed upon by that Branch and the Board. The Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch carries out surveys and investigations basic to protection of forests from insects and diseases. The progress made in these programs in 1962-63 is reported below:

### WATERSHED RESEARCH

The year 1962-63 saw the east slope watershed research program actually get under way.



Two meetings of the Technical Coordinating Committee on Watershed Research were held during the year under review. The first meeting, held in Calgary, Alberta, on August 15, was devoted to organization of the research program under the multi-agency arrangement. Mr. Marvin Hoover, a watershed research specialist on loan from the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, (Watershed Management Division) contributed to the discussions through his broad experience in organizing the research program in the Rocky Mountain regions of the United States.

The second meeting of the group held in Calgary on November 6 was primarily devoted to the study of research outlines prepared by the coordinator.\*

The Steering Committee met in Ottawa, Ontario, in March of 1963, and approved the work accomplished to date by the Technical Coordinating Committee and most of the plans for the next year.

The following is a summary of accomplishments during 1962-63:

#### Marmot Creek basin

1. Road access improved.
2. Cabin constructed and furnished.
3. Electric power installed to cabin, lower stream gauge and the initial five meteorological stations. (Thanks are due to Calgary Power Limited for its generous cooperation.)
4. Observations begun at the initial five meteorological stations, three snow courses and four snow markers.

\* Mr. W. W. Jeffrey, Research Officer, Forest Research Branch, Canada Department of Forestry, Calgary, Alberta.





5. The main stream gauge constructed and data collection begun.
6. Regular annual survey initiated by Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch.
7. Contour map prepared.
8. Detailed research plan for the basin prepared, including the responsibilities of the various agencies. Research into underlying relationships of climate, streamflow, soil and vegetation is to be done at some time in the future, after obtaining streamflow and climatic records extending over several years.

#### Aspen-grassland studies

1. Dry Coulee mapped (contour) and checked for disease and insect damage, but then rejected as a gauged basin because of disturbance to vegetative cover.
2. Hardwick Coulee examined and rejected.
3. Burke Creek examined and retained as a candidate for gauged basin.
4. Air photo examination begun for selection of other candidate basins.
5. Outline plan prepared giving the approach to the aspen-grassland studies and the responsibilities of the various agencies. In brief, the methods of conversion from brush to grassland will be assessed, the effects of such conversion upon range and game values ascertained, and the effects of conversion upon water yield, regime and sedimentation established by plot studies. A gauged basin will be selected to gather information on hydrologic relationships, and eventually to serve as the place for an actual test of the effects of conversion upon water quality, yield and regime.



### Lodgepole pine basin

The Steering Committee, in addition to approving the foregoing, also approved the Technical Coordinating Committee's proposal for lodgepole pine studies and a lodgepole pine gauged basin.

### Procedure for preparing project plans

A procedure for preparing outline plans of projects was initiated in making the plans for the Marmot Creek project and the aspen-grassland studies. For each of these two projects, the research coordinator called together a small working group from various agencies concerned. Following this meeting he prepared the plan and presented it to the working group and the Technical Coordinating Committee for approval.

### Networks

Two sub-committees of the Technical Coordinating Committee were formed to consider hydrologic and climatological networks on the east slopes. These met several times and outlined broad plans for networks. Both plans include long-term base stations and temporary satellite stations. Revamping of the presently-operated network of storage precipitation gauges (Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board) to fit into the planned climatological network was begun and is continuing.

The climatological network sub-committee began to collect and analyze existing climatological data from the east slopes. Some snow courses in connection with the climatological network were laid out.

Close liaison was maintained between the two sub-committees.

### Land Classification - Northwest Branch, Oldman River

The field work, begun in 1961,



was completed and part of the report written.

### Geological and soils reconnaissance of east slopes

The Alberta Soil Survey agreed to undertake the reconnaissance and purchased aerial photographs for this purpose.

### Forest cover - snow accumulation relationships

A study was begun by establishing and reading two hundred snow measuring points near the Kananaskis Forest Experiment station.

### Personnel and facilities

The cooperating agencies assigned men part-time to watershed research. Some assigned men on a full-time basis to this work and, in a few instances, additional men were hired as follows:

An engineer was hired and assigned by the Federal Water Resources Branch to the installation of stream gauges and data collection as his major functions.

A technician was transferred to Calgary by the Meteorological Branch to work on the Marmot Creek project and the networks.

A technician was assigned by the Forest Research Branch to work full-time on watershed research. Other research manpower at the Calgary office was made available to assist the research coordinator.

Facilities at the Kananaskis Forest Experiment Station have been made available to all agencies working in Marmot Creek.

Board staff participated actively in the research work. The Chief Forester continued as chairman of the





Technical Coordinating Committee and one Board Forester devoted most of his time to assisting in the research program, particularly in climatological network and road access. Board staff also carried out some general snow reconnaissance in portions of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve. Mr. George Tunstell, a Board member, continued as vice-chairman of the Steering Committee.

#### FOREST MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

For several years the regeneration of spruce and fir has been studied in the Crowsnest Forest region of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve by the Forest Research Branch, Department of Forestry (Canada). A report of the Department on work done during 1962 is given below:

"In 1962 a semi-controlled irrigation experiment was conducted in flats to assess the effect of normal summer rainfall and three levels of additional irrigation on germination of spruce. Two typical seedbeds, sandy loam and decayed wood were used. The experiment showed that germination which must rely on summer precipitation alone is poor and that the addition of one inch of water per week greatly increased germination.

More data have been collected in the study of a natural stand development in the spruce-fir forest of the sub-alpine region. The project established in 1960 is to examine the relations between productivity, stand structure and regeneration pattern. It is probable that a post-burn succession in natural stands is neither conducive to growth nor to regeneration but causes long periods of stagnation. The study may disclose phases of stand structure that lead to regeneration and which can be artificially produced by regeneration fellings.

Current research in applied silviculture includes studies of pre-logging scarification in high-yield spruce-fir stands. In 1961 a number of areas treated by the Alberta Forest Service in the Crowsnest Forest were selected for a study; more were selected in 1962. This was an exceptionally moist year and abundant regeneration became established even though 50% of the seedlings died



during the summer. Mortality was evenly divided between stem girdling, damping off and washing out. The project will be of interest in succeeding years as initial results show promise for a satisfactory regeneration method in the more moist upland regions of the sub-alpine.

Further records were taken on permanent plots in the Carbondale River valley, as a part of a study of the effect of yearly variation in seed supply upon the establishment of regeneration upon scarified seedbeds. Regeneration is excellent on areas scarified in 1953 and 1954 on the experimental area as a result of a good seed crop in 1954. A further increase of new germinants was recorded in 1962 on more recently scarified ground as a result of a medium seed crop in 1961. An interim report is in preparation and the project will be continued.

The second remeasurement of permanent line plots was completed at the Kananaskis Forest Experiment Station. The data permit an extensive assessment of forest inventory on the station area and of forest stand development encountered in the sub-alpine region.

A number of studies were completed during 1962 and four publications were issued, reporting on: (1) continuous planting of white spruce throughout the frost-free period; (2) regeneration after logging in the Crowsnest Forest; (3) spruce seedling mortality caused by adverse summer micro-climate in the Rocky Mountains and (4) notes on plant distribution in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta.

Some preliminary work was done in support of projects being planned for study of shelterwood cutting in mature high-yield sub-alpine spruce-fir stands and of planting hybrid spruce and Douglas-fir in poorly stocked logged-over land of the Crowsnest Forest."

Note: Enquiries with respect to this section on Forest Management Research should be addressed to the Forest Research Branch, Department of Forestry, 707 Public Building, Calgary, Alberta.





## FOREST ENTOMOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS

Forest insect and disease conditions in the Conservation Area are kept under surveillance by the Department of

Forestry, Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch with headquarters in Calgary. This is accomplished by means of annual surveys and long-term research projects, the results of which are reported on at length annually in the following publications:

Province of Alberta, Forest Insect and Disease Survey.

Annual Report of the Forest Insect and Disease Survey, Department of Forestry, Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch, Ottawa.

Annual Report of the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory, Calgary, Alberta.

Annual Report of the Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch, Department of Forestry, Ottawa.

Since 1960 the Branch has increased its surveillance of the Conservation Area generally, and has made semi-annual ground surveys of designated locations in conformance with an expanded overall program of watershed management. In 1962 all of the Conservation Area was covered by air detection surveys and parts of the area were traversed by ground surveys. The Marmot Creek gauged basin and the Dry Coulee basin were each surveyed twice during the year, since these areas have either actual or potential significance in watershed research. Apart from the aforementioned surveys, research was continued during the year of the dwarf mistletoe, stem rust, and stem canker diseases of lodgepole pine. The answers to these problems could have a bearing on timber management policies for the Conservation Area. The following is a summary of forest pest conditions for 1962.

### Insects

Major insect activity in the Crows-



nest, Bow River and Clearwater Forests was confined to the spruce gall aphids, larch sawfly and poplar-and-willow borer. None of these insects resulted in permanent, serious damage, with the possible exception of the poplar-and-willow borer. This insect is new to the area and is causing heavy mortality to willow along the banks of rivers and streams in the southern part of the Crowsnest Forest, particularly near Lynx Creek.

### Diseases

Apart from damage resulting from seasonal vicissitudes of weather (frost and drought), the major damage from diseases was attributed to white pine blister rust, alpine fir needle cast, spruce needle rust, aspen shoot blight, Atropellis stem canker, dwarf mistletoe, and pine stem rusts. The last three of these diseases exact a steady loss in the Conservation Area, but none seems capable of either rapid spread or intensification. White pine blister rust threatens the existence of limber pine in the Crowsnest Forest, and recognition should be given to the consequences of the probable loss of this species in the area. Control of this disease, short of direct action with systemic fungicides is not economically feasible. The other aforementioned diseases are capable of periodic outbreaks, but in the long-term they cannot be regarded as serious threats to the area.

Note: Enquiries on Forest Entomology and Pathology Investigations should be addressed to the Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch, Department of Forestry, 102- 11 Ave. S.E., Calgary, Alberta.

\*\*\*\*\*



## FOREST PROTECTION

FOREST RES  
Fifty-eight fires were recorded in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve during the calendar year 1962, compared with 61 during 1961.

The following tables show fire statistics by forest areas, sizes and causes:

|                   | Number           |                  | Area Burned             |                            |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
|                   | 1962             | 1961             | 1962                    | 1961                       |
| Clearwater Forest | <u>28</u>        | <u>35</u>        | .75 acres               | 204.0 acres                |
| Law River Forest  | 12               | 12               | 1.0 acre                | 15.25 "                    |
| Longnest Forest   | <u>18</u>        | <u>14</u>        | 3.25 acres              | 1.8 "                      |
|                   | <u><u>58</u></u> | <u><u>61</u></u> | <u><u>5.0 acres</u></u> | <u><u>221.05 acres</u></u> |

### Fires by Causes

|                 | Total Fires      |                  | Per Cent            |                     |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                 | 1962             | 1961             | 1962                | 1961                |
| Lightning       | <u>24</u>        | <u>34</u>        | 41.4                | 55.8                |
| Campers         | 19               | 11               | 32.7                | 18.0                |
| Smokers         | 3                | 6                | 5.2                 | 9.8                 |
| Industrial      | 5                | 5                | 8.6                 | 8.2                 |
| Public Projects | 2                | 3                | 3.5                 | 4.9                 |
| Unclassified    | <u>5</u>         | <u>2</u>         | <u>8.6</u>          | <u>3.3</u>          |
|                 | <u><u>58</u></u> | <u><u>61</u></u> | <u><u>100.0</u></u> | <u><u>100.0</u></u> |





Fires By Size Classification

|   | 1962                  | 1961                  |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Class "A" (1/4 acre or less)            | <u>55</u>             | <u>43</u>             |
| Class "B" (over 1/4 acre to 10 acres)   | 3                     | 14                    |
| Class "C" (over 10 acres to 100 acres)  | -                     | 3                     |
| Class "D" (over 100 acres to 500 acres) | <u>-</u><br><u>58</u> | <u>1</u><br><u>61</u> |

\*\*\*\*\*



## UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES

### FOREST PRODUCTION

Statistics on timber licenses, timber permits, and production of lumber and related products in the Rocky Mountains

Forest Reserve, as reported by the Alberta Forest Service for the year under review, are noted hereunder:

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Number of Timber Licenses offered<br>for sale .....    | 18                  |
| Number of Timber Licenses sold .....                   | 17                  |
| Volume of Timber offered for sale:                     |                     |
| Coniferous .....                                       | 81,692,600 f.b.m.   |
|  | 16,303,000 lin. ft. |
| Number of Special Timber Permits issued .....          | Nil                 |
| Number of Miscellaneous Timber Permits<br>issued ..... | 393                 |
| Number of Active Timber Licenses .....                 | 92                  |

### Production of Lumber and Related Products

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Lumber - f.b.m. ....             | 64,728,637 |
| Railway Ties (pieces) .....      | 15,613     |
| Round Timber (lineal feet) ..... | 7,213,154  |
| Lath (pieces) .....              | 1,917,417  |
| Slabs and Fuelwood (cords) ..... | 144        |
| Pulpwood (cords) .....           | 2,677      |





Christmas Trees (number) ..... 13,158

Trees for Transplanting (number) ..... 199

NATURAL GAS AND  
OIL DEVELOPMENT

Oil and gas drilling was active on eleven sites during the year under review. Information on hand indicates two producers, the remaining either in the process of being drilled or abandoned. The four major companies active are Shell, Imperial, Texas Gulf, and Sulphur and Sinclair Oil. In all cases roadways were constructed for access, with clean-up and restoration being carried out by the company concerned.

GEOPHYSICAL  
ACTIVITY

Geophysical activity and associated restoration work reported in the Forest Reserve during the past year consisted of:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Number of Geophysical Programs applied for                          | 25  |
| Miles of New Lines cut  | 160 |
| Miles of Old Lines utilized   | 476 |
| Miles of Line Checked for Erosion and Cross-ditched where necessary | 308 |
| Miles of Line Seeded where necessary                                | 87  |

\*\*\*\*\*



# GRAZING

The number of domestic animals grazed under permit as compared with the previous

year are noted hereunder:

|                        | Crownsnest Forest |               | Bow River Forest                           |               |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
|                        | <u>1961</u>       | <u>1962</u>   | <u>1961</u>                                | <u>1962</u>   |
| Cattle                 | 14,096            | 13,520        | 8,496                                      | 8,154         |
| Horses                 | -                 | -             | 378  | 250           |
| Sheep                  | <u>1,039</u>      | <u>995</u>    | <u>-</u>                                   | <u>-</u>      |
| Total Animals          | <u>15,135</u>     | <u>14,515</u> | <u>8,874</u>                               | <u>8,404</u>  |
| *Animal Unit<br>Months | 47,278            | 47,777        | 33,719                                     | 31,372        |
| Revenue                | \$34,432.51       | \$36,114.74   | \$23,963.40                                | \$23,838.27   |
| Number of<br>Permits   | 184               | 186           | 87   | 87            |
|                        | Clearwater Forest |               | Total<br>Rocky Mountains<br>Forest Reserve |               |
|                        | <u>1961</u>       | <u>1962</u>   | <u>1961</u>                                | <u>1962</u>   |
| Cattle                 | 605               | 1,016         | 23,197                                     | 22,690        |
| Horses                 | 214               | 381           | 592  | 631           |
| Sheep                  | <u>-</u>          | <u>-</u>      | <u>1,039</u>                               | <u>995</u>    |
| Total Animals          | <u>819</u>        | <u>1,397</u>  | <u>24,828</u>                              | <u>24,316</u> |
| *Animal Unit<br>Months | 3,954             | 6,853         | 84,951                                     | 86,002        |

\* Animal Unit Month- Where an animal unit is the equivalent of a 1000-pound cow and calf at foot for one month.



GRAZING (Con't)

|                      | <u>Clearwater Forest</u> |             | <u>Total<br/>Rocky Mountain<br/>Forest Reserve</u> |             |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|
|                      | <u>1961</u>              | <u>1962</u> | <u>1961</u>  | <u>1962</u> |
| Revenue              | \$2,334.34               | \$3,754.31  | \$60,730.25  | \$63,707.32 |
| Number of<br>Permits | 33                       | 40          | 304  | 313         |

In addition to the foregoing 1,833 horses were registered as entering the Forest Reserve as pack or saddle horses.

\*\*\*\*\*





## RECREATION

Although the weather during most weekends in 1962 was not conducive to good recreational activity, a total of 99,275 vehicles carrying 300,040 passengers registered in the three forests comprising the Conservation Area during the fiscal year 1962-63. This is an increase of 20,230 vehicles and 55,075 persons over the previous year. The number of persons per vehicle averaged 3.02.

A comparison of annual travel figures compiled from registrations for the past seven years is shown in the following summary:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Registered Travellers</u> | <u>% Increase or Decrease</u> |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1956-57     | 138,006                      | -                             |
| 1957-58     | 185,914                      | 34.7 +                        |
| 1958-59     | 189,654                      | 2.0 +                         |
| 1959-60     | 207,368                      | 9.3 +                         |
| 1960-61     | 247,411                      | 19.3 +                        |
| 1961-62     | 244,965                      | 1.0 -                         |
| 1962-63     | 300,040                      | 22.5 +                        |

Travel figures for the fiscal year under review by forests, as compared with the previous year, are shown hereunder:

### Registered Travellers by Forests

|                   | <u>1961-62</u> | <u>1962-63</u> | <u>Increase or Decrease</u> | <u>% Increase or Decrease</u> |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Crowsnest Forest  | 57,623         | 72,024         | 14,401 +                    | 25.0 +                        |
| How River Forest  | 150,163        | 186,020        | 35,857 +                    | 23.9 +                        |
| Clearwater Forest | 37,179         | 41,996         | 4,817 +                     | 13.0 +                        |
|                   | <u>244,965</u> | <u>300,040</u> | <u>55,075 +</u>             | <u>22.5 +</u>                 |



Purpose of Travel  
(Compiled from Registrations)

|                        | <u>Number</u>  | <u>Per Cent</u> |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Picnicking and Camping | 142,791        | 47.6            |
| Fishing                | 71,204         | 23.7            |
| Hunting                | 64,393         | 21.5            |
| Commercial             | <u>21,652</u>  | <u>7.2</u>      |
|                        | <u>300,040</u> | <u>100.0</u>    |

Approximately 83% of the total travel was recorded during the period June through November, averaging about 14% per month. Travel during the balance of the year was light, averaging about 3%.

The incidence of fire as a result of public travel showed no particular change in spite of an increase in travel of 22.5%. The Alberta Forest Service protection system may be credited with the low incidence of fire caused by recreational use.

The Alberta Forest Service is continuing with a planned program of improvement and enlargement of camp-grounds and facilities.

\*\*\*\* \*





## CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

### NEW CONSTRUCTION

New construction carried out by the Alberta Forest Service during the year under review is summarized hereunder:

#### ROADS

A total of 169.43 acres of right-of-way was cleared and 27.08 miles of new grade constructed. The total cost of road work for the year amounted to \$203,429.45.

#### BRIDGES

The bridge replacement program in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve continued during the year. Nine new bridges were constructed with a total length of 283 feet.

On the Prairie Creek Road, in the Clearwater Forest, a new concrete bridge, 20 feet in length, was constructed across Prairie Creek. A 15-foot steel bridge was placed across the Upper Tay River.

On the Forestry Trunk Road, six concrete bridges were constructed with H20 S16 loading to replace existing native timber structures. These bridge replacements were at the Picklejar, Yara, Lineham, Etherington and Wilkinson Creeks.

On the O'Hagen Creek Road, in the Crowsnest Forest, a bridge was erected across the Castle River. This was a 90-foot steel span moved from the town of Hillcrest. The deck of the bridge is still to be completed.

#### AIRSTRIPS

An airstrip at the Sheep Ranger Station in the Bow River Forest was constructed. The dimensions of the landing strip are 2,600 by 150 feet.

#### BUILDINGS

The building construction program for the Forest Reserve was small and approximately



\$16,000 was expended.

In the Clearwater Forest, the Falls Lookout was constructed. All of the material and labor on the project was transported by helicopter.

In the Bow River Forest, a combination garage and storehouse was constructed at the Red Deer Ranger Station. A stop-over cabin was constructed on the Marmot Watershed Area.

In the Crowsnest Forest, a combination garage and storehouse was built at the new Porcupine Ranger Station site. A standard cache for firefighting equipment was erected at the Willow Creek Ranger Station.

Two new campshelter buildings were constructed during the year. One was located at the Indian Grace campground in the Crowsnest Forest and the other at the Sibbald campground in the Bow River Forest.

## MAINTENANCE

### ROADS

The Forestry Trunk Road and access roads leading to it received the greatest amount of maintenance work. Other forestry roads in the area received regular maintenance but to a lesser degree.

Eighty miles of the Forestry Trunk Road in the Ghost, Red Deer and Clearwater districts were reditched, reshaped and gravelled with crushed material.

A 6-foot culvert was installed at Coat Creek on the Forestry Trunk Road to replace a bridge. A 75-foot culvert nine feet in diameter was added to the existing Baril Creek pipe.

The year under review was extremely

The first step in the process was to identify the areas that were most in need of protection. This was done by conducting a series of surveys and interviews with local residents and officials. The results of these surveys indicated that the most vulnerable areas were those that were located in the immediate vicinity of the river and the surrounding forest. These areas were therefore designated as the first priority for protection.

The second step was to develop a plan of action. This plan was based on the findings of the surveys and interviews. It outlined the specific measures that would be taken to protect the identified areas. These measures included the establishment of a buffer zone around the river and the surrounding forest, the implementation of strict controls on land use in the buffer zone, and the creation of a system of monitoring and enforcement.

The third step was to implement the plan. This was done by establishing a buffer zone around the river and the surrounding forest. The buffer zone was defined as an area that was at least 100 meters wide and that contained no buildings, roads, or other structures. The buffer zone was then protected by a system of strict controls on land use. These controls included the prohibition of any new construction within the buffer zone, the prohibition of any activities that might damage the forest or the river, and the prohibition of any activities that might interfere with the monitoring and enforcement system.

## CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study indicate that the buffer zone approach is an effective way to protect the river and the surrounding forest. The buffer zone was found to be a highly effective barrier against land use changes that might damage the river or the forest. The buffer zone was also found to be a highly effective barrier against activities that might interfere with the monitoring and enforcement system.

The study also found that the buffer zone approach is a highly flexible approach. It can be adapted to a wide range of different situations. For example, the buffer zone can be made wider or narrower, it can be made more or less strict, and it can be made to cover a larger or smaller area.

The study also found that the buffer zone approach is a highly cost-effective approach. The cost of establishing and maintaining the buffer zone was found to be relatively low. This is because the buffer zone is a natural barrier that does not require any artificial structures. The cost of monitoring and enforcing the buffer zone was also found to be relatively low.

The study concludes that the buffer zone approach is a highly effective and cost-effective way to protect the river and the surrounding forest. It is therefore recommended that the buffer zone approach be adopted as a standard approach for protecting rivers and forests in the future.

wet and increased the maintenance requirements on all roads.

## BUILDINGS

Regular maintenance including painting was carried out at the 19 ranger stations in the Forest Reserve. As part of the conversion program to heating units, nine residences were converted to propane gas. Replacement of substandard wiring in houses and lookouts continued during the year.

\*\*\*\*\*





## FINANCIAL

The following summarizes the financial operations of the Board and the Alberta Forest Service with respect to the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve for the year under review:

BOARD Disbursements by the Board totalled  
ADMINISTRATIVE \$53,894.52 as compared with its appropri-  
EXPENDITURE ation of \$54,350.00 provided by the Pro-  
vince of Alberta as detailed hereunder:

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Automobiles, Trucks, Mobile Equipment | \$ 416.26    |
| Contracts for Construction            | 1,000.00     |
| Fees and Commissions                  | 1,053.03     |
| Freight, Express and Cartage          | 13.68        |
| Materials and Supplies-               |              |
| Administrative and Operating          | 1,344.06     |
| Materials and Supplies-               |              |
| Construction and Maintenance          | 1,339.40     |
| Pension Contributions - Annuities     | 321.30       |
| Postage                               | 100.75       |
| Rentals of Equipment                  | 231.00       |
| Repairs to Equipment and Furnishings  | 147.20       |
| Telephone and Telegraph               | 277.15       |
| Travelling Expenses                   | 3,847.62     |
| Salaries and Wages                    | 43,772.09    |
| Light, Power and Heating Fuel         | 30.98        |
|                                       | <hr/>        |
|                                       | \$ 53,894.52 |
|                                       | <hr/>        |

A current account is maintained with the Royal Bank of Canada, Calgary, Alberta, from which the Board disburses its administrative expenses. Signing authority is vested in the Secretary and the Chief Forester with one member of the Board having alternate authority.

All expenditures by the Board are subject to audit by the Provincial Auditor.



WORKMEN'S  
COMPENSATION

The Board's deposit of \$5,000.00 with the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board earned interest of \$216.15 less administrative expense and reserve for rehabilitation and enhanced disabilities of \$62.00, leaving a net credit to Proprietary Equity Account of \$154.15.

No claims for injuries were incurred by Board personnel (non-civil servants) during the year under review.

EXPENDITURE,  
MAINTENANCE AND  
ADMINISTRATION

Expenditure for the maintenance and administration of the Conservation Area, including expenses of the Board, provided by the Province of Alberta in accordance with Section 2 (a) (II) of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Alberta, totalled \$1,023,621.53 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1963. This is an increase of \$20,230.48 over the preceding year.

The accompanying certified Statement of Assets and Liabilities, together with supporting schedules, reflects in detail the financial operations of the Board and the Province with respect to the Conservation Area for the year under review. (Appendix "B")

REVENUE

Details of revenue derived by the Alberta Forest Service from surface rights in the Conservation Area are summarized hereunder:

|                               | <u>1961-62</u> | <u>1962-63</u> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Grazing Permits, Taxes and    |                |                |
| Revenue Permits               | \$ 61,129.11   | \$ 63,217.67   |
| Hay Permits, Fees, Dues, Etc. | 2.25           | 5.50           |
| Miscellaneous Leases          | 2,261.79       | 1,906.00       |
| " Revenue                     | 1,151.44       | 346.43         |
| Timber Permits                | 8,425.42       | 7,878.27       |
| Special Timber Permits        | 2,746.65       | 1,616.39       |
| Timber Fees, Rent, Etc.       | 21,200.79      | 23,306.79      |
| Timber Dues                   | 307,547.79     | 364,213.24     |





| REVENUE (Con't)               | <u>1961-62</u>        | <u>1962-63</u>       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Administrative Sundry Revenue | \$ 8,735.00           | \$ 15,828.45         |
| Timber Miscellaneous Revenue  | 59.07                 | 140.03               |
| Right-of-Entry                | <u>697.27</u>         | <u>1,086.99</u>      |
|                               | <u>\$ 413, 956.58</u> | <u>\$ 479,545.76</u> |

ESTIMATES -  
FISCAL YEAR  
1963 - 64

Estimates for the administration, management and protection of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve for the fiscal year 1963-64 were approved by the Legislature of the Province of Alberta under appropriation No. 1817 totalling \$908,540.00.

In addition to the foregoing, a sum of \$58,000.00 was provided for the administration of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board under appropriation No. 1819.

\*\*\*\*\*



# DISTRIBUTION OF ALBERTA FOREST SERVICE PERSONNEL

Appendix "A"

Fiscal Year 1962 - 63

| <u>Permanent Staff</u>          | <u>Rocky Mtns. Forest Reserve Calgary Office</u> | <u>Crowsnest Forest</u> | <u>Bow River Forest</u> | <u>Clearwater Forest</u> | <u>TOTALS</u> |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Forest Superintendents          | -  | 1                       | 1                       | 1                        | 3             |
| Assistant Superintendents       | -  | 1                       | 1                       | 1                        | 3             |
| Foresters                       | 1 *  | 1                       | 1                       | 1                        | 4             |
| Chief Rangers                   | -  | 1                       | 1                       | 1                        | 3             |
| District Rangers                | -  | 6                       | 7                       | 5                        | 18            |
| Assistant Rangers               | -  | 4                       | 9                       | 5                        | 18            |
| Chief Clerks                    | 1  | -                       | -                       | -                        | 1             |
| Clerks - Stenographers          | 1  | 2                       | 3                       | 3                        | 9             |
| Radio Operators                 | -  | -                       | -                       | 1                        | 1             |
| Maintenance Foremen - Buildings | 1  | -                       | -                       | -                        | 1             |
| " " - Mechanical                | 1  | -                       | -                       | -                        | 1             |
| " " - Roads                     | 1  | -                       | -                       | -                        | 1             |
| Mechanical Foremen              | -  | 1                       | 1                       | 1                        | 3             |
| Garage Mechanics                | 1  | -                       | -                       | -                        | 1             |
| Gradersmen                      | 2  | -                       | -                       | -                        | 2             |
| Warehousemen                    | -  | -                       | 1                       | -                        | 1             |
| Truck Drivers                   | 1  | -                       | -                       | -                        | 1             |
| Lookoutmen - Permanent          | -  | 1                       | 1                       | 1                        | 3             |
| Lookoutmen - Seasonal           | 10   | 18                      | 26                      | 20                       | 74            |
|                                 | -  | 5                       | 8                       | 7                        | 20            |
|                                 | 10   | 23                      | 34                      | 27                       | 94            |

\* Forester in charge of grazing.



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

EDMONTON.

June 18, 1963


Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board  
CALGARY, Alberta

I have audited the books and records of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, maintained by the Department of Lands and Forests, Government of the Province of Alberta, for the year ended March 31, 1963 and submit the following statements herewith:

| <u>Statement</u> | <u>Particulars</u>   |
|------------------|--|
| A.               | Balance Sheet  |
| B.               | Statement of Maintenance Expenditure   |
| C.               | Statement of Government of Canada and<br>Government of Province of Alberta<br>Equity |

Total capital expenditures from inception to March 31, 1955 amounting to \$6,278,906.10 were made from funds provided by the Government of Canada (as authorized under Section 8 (a) of the Memorandum of Agreement), for the location and construction of forest improvements, the making of a forest inventory, reforestation, and such other works and services as the Board considered necessary in that area of the East Slope of the Rocky Mountains forming part of the watershed of the Saskatchewan River, as more definitely described in the Appendix to the Act. The total expenditure was not to exceed \$6,300,000.00 during the seven years ended March 31, 1955.

I certify, that in my opinion, the attached Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board as at March 31, 1963 according to the information and explanations given to me and as shown by the records of the Board and the accompanying statements correctly set forth the result of transactions for the year ended at that date.

 C. A.  
Provincial Auditor.





Statement A

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1963

ASSETS

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Workmen's Compensation Board deposit   | \$ 5,154.15            |
| Value of loose tools and equipment transferred to<br>the Province of Alberta as at April 1, 1959 | 173,496.38             |
| Capital improvements and works   | <u>5,716,615.20</u>    |
|  | <u>\$ 5,895,265.73</u> |

LIABILITIES

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Government of Canada and Government of the Province<br>of Alberta, equity as per Statement C | <u>\$ 5,895,265.73</u> |
|--|------------------------|

- Note:** Section 20 of the Memorandum of Agreement set forth in the Schedules to Chapter 59, Statutes of Canada, 1947 and Chapter 20, Statutes of Alberta, 1948 and Amendment Acts, 1957 provides that upon termination of the Agreement:
- (a) All improvements or works resulting from the carrying out of the programs of the Board shall belong to the Province.
  - (b) All other property acquired by the Board shall belong to the Province.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in my report of June 18, 1963, addressed to the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board.

*C. H. [Signature]* F.R.C. A.  
Provincial Auditor.



Statement B

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1963

|   |               |                     |
|---|---------------|---------------------|
| Maintenance expenses:                       |               |                     |
| Salaries                                    | \$ 385,618.98 |                     |
| Wages                                       | 185,431.67    |                     |
| Equipment and motor vehicle expense         | 97,331.47     |                     |
| Maintenance, material and operation expense | 79,143.98     |                     |
| Rentals                                     | 55,798.74     |                     |
| Administration and general expense          | 28,609.17     |                     |
| Travelling                                  | 22,660.33     |                     |
| Heat, light and power                       | 10,710.63     |                     |
| Freight, express and cartage                | 1,956.54      |                     |
| Telegrams and telephones                    | 1,811.25      |                     |
| Postage                                     | 1,019.55      |                     |
| Honorarium                                  | 1,000.00      |                     |
| Pensions                                    | 321.30        |                     |
| Advertising                                 | <u>242.30</u> |                     |
|   | \$            | 871,655.91          |
| Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment    |               | 126,844.06          |
| Furnishings, equipment and tools            |               | <u>25,121.56</u>    |
|   | \$            | <u>1,023,621.53</u> |
| Provided by:                                |               |                     |
| Appropriations 1817 and 1819                | \$            | <u>1,023,621.53</u> |

Note: The total amount expended by the Board was provided by the Government of the Province of Alberta in accordance with Section 2 (a) (ii) of the Memorandum of Agreement, dated June 17, 1953 between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Alberta as set forth in the Schedules to Chapter 41, Statutes of Canada, 1952 and Chapter 36, Statutes of Alberta, 1953.

The remuneration and expenses of members of the Board were paid by the Governments of Canada and the Province of Alberta in accordance with Section 2 (b) (iii) of the Memorandum of Agreement. The amounts paid by the Province of Alberta, including the honorarium of \$1,000.00 to A. T. Baker, have been incorporated into the above statement.





Statement C

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD  
STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND GOVERNMENT  
OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1963

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Balance as at April 1, 1962   | \$ 5,895,279.36 |
| Add:  |                 |
| Workmen's Compensation Board deposit interest   | 154.15          |
|   | <hr/>           |
|   | \$ 5,895,433.51 |
| Deduct:   |                 |
| Workmen's Compensation Board interest remitted  | 167.78          |
|   | <hr/>           |
| Government of Canada and Government of the Province<br>of Alberta equity as at March 31, 1963 | \$ 5,895,265.73 |
|   | <hr/> <hr/>     |

## Date Due

[illegible]

SD 414 C2 E116 1962/1963

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST  
CONSERVATION BOARD

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